5

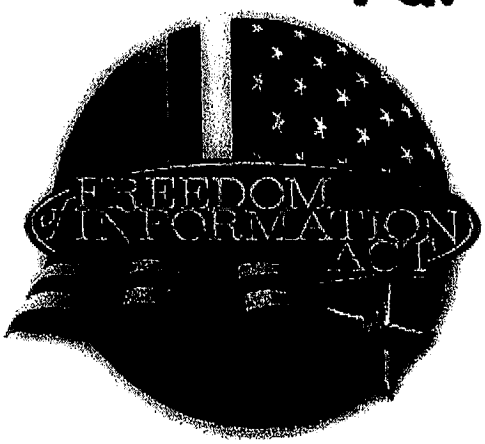
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: HISS/CHAMBERS

File Number: 65-14920

Section: Bulky - Add. Release of NY - WFO - Phila.

Part 3 of 5



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

Pg. 6

File No: _____ Re: DOJ - Referrals Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
74-1333-5272	5/15/52	Memo to Asst. Atty Gen w/incl	15	15	
74-1333-5355	6/9/52	Memo to Asst Atty GEN	2	2	
101-4300-26	6/17/52	Memo to Asst Atty GEN w/incl	16	16	
65-58751-105	9/19/52	Rept. from Boston	109	28	NP
74-1333-5463	2/25/53	New York Report	5	5	
105-20588-7	3/18/53	Memo to Atty GEN	1	1	NP
74-1333-5487X	4/13/53	Memo to Asst. Atty GEN w/incl	6	5	b-7-C
74-133-5579	12/15/53	Memo to Asst Atty GEN	1	1	
140-0-3678	6/25/54	Memo to Asst Atty GEN	1	1	
100-376016-52	8/30/55	New York Report	3	3	
100-376016-53	10/10/55	New York Report	2	2	
100-376016-54	11/30/55	New York Report	5	3	b-1, b-7-C

FBI/DOJ

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL #66

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
James P. McInerney
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

FROM : Director, FBI

DATE: May 15, 1952

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

In my letter to you dated May 13, 1952, I enclosed one copy of an analysis made by the FBI Laboratory of the defense's second supplemental affidavit filed on April 21, 1952. There is enclosed herewith for your information one copy each of the affidavits of Special Agents James C. Cadigan, Ramos C. Feehan and J. William Lagee, containing pertinent portions of their findings which were set forth in the afore-mentioned analysis. These affidavits were prepared at the request of United States Attorney Kyles Lane. The originals thereof have been executed and furnished to United States Attorney Lane.

Enclosure

74-1333

51-16-17

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

74-1333-5272

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - :
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :
-v- :
ALGER HISS, :
Defendant. :
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - :

[illegible]

EXHIBIT F-1

WASHINGTON)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

[illegible], being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have a Master of Science degree from Boston College, Boston, Massachusetts. I received a specialized course of training and instruction in the examination and comparison of documents in the FBI Laboratory under qualified document examiners. I have studied books, attended lectures and conferences and examined many thousands of specimens. Upon becoming sufficiently qualified in this work I was granted authority to examine cases on my own responsibility. Since 1942 I have examined thousands of cases involving many thousands of specimens involving handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, obliterations, paper, and writing instruments. I have qualified as an examiner of questioned documents and rendered testimony in Federal, State and Military Courts in this country.

I have examined the original Baltimore Documents referred to in the second supplemental affidavit of Chester T. Lane with respect to the statement in Lane's affidavit listed as Point (2): "That the Baltimore Documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and even three, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Exhibit E-2).

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - :
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, : [illegible]

Defendant. : AFFIDAVIT F-1
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

WASHINGTON)
: ss.:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

J[illegible], being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have a Master of Science degree from [illegible] College, [illegible], Massachusetts. I received a specialized course of training and instruction in the examination and comparison of documents in the FBI Laboratory under qualified document examiners. I have studied books, attended lectures and conferences and examined many thousands of specimens. Upon becoming sufficiently qualified in this work I was granted authority to examine cases on my own responsibility. Since that time I have examined thousands of cases involving many thousands of specimens involving handwriting, handprinting, typewriting, obliterations, paper, inks and writing instruments. I have qualified as an examiner of questioned documents and given testimony in Federal, State and military courts in this country.

I have examined the [illegible] documents referred to in the second supplemental affidavit of Chester T. Lane with respect to the statement in Lane's affidavit listed as Point 12: "That the following documents were not typed by one person, but by two, and possibly more, and that therefore Priscilla Hiss cannot have typed all of them, as Chambers said she did." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth McCarthy (Exhibit [illegible]).

McCarthy bases her conclusion upon a number of characteristics of her own choosing and the intended meaning and significance of such terms as "habits of mind" are unfamiliar and meaningless to me. It is true that certain aspects of touch and form could be of significance where an experienced typist was following habits and procedures of her own, but these certainly cannot be applied to an inexperienced typist who is copying documents and obviously influenced by the form of the known materials. Variation in pressure would be expected of the inexperienced typist, but I find no more variation in pressure in the Baltimore documents than in the known standards. Also, differences in the color of the typed letters are not necessarily due to a difference in pressure, but here are due largely to uneven inking in the ribbon and it does not take an expert to see that there is frequently greater variation in the darkness of the type in a single document than there is between documents in the Baltimore documents.

As to form, I found the left-hand margins of the Baltimore documents vary widely and so do the known standards; on the Baltimore documents, where the exhibit is more than one page, the page numbers are composed of a dash on either side of the number separated by a space, thus: - 2 -. Instances such as Baltimore exhibit 4, page 1, and known standard government exhibit 5 show this same feature.

I do not agree with the statement made by Lane in his third point: "That neither Proctor nor Dyer has made the pencil corrections on the Baltimore documents." He bases this exclusively on the affidavit of Elizabeth Scourby (exhibit 5-I).

Scourby states that "....the pencilled corrections give the appearance of having been made in one continuous operation rather than as the separate times when the separate

pages should have been typed." She gives nothing to support this statement or show how she determines the relative age of pencil markings. As a matter of fact, the writing substance in pencil lead is graphite which is chemically so stable that no change can be detected over a period of many years. It is, therefore, not susceptible to chemical tests which are applied to ink writing to show chemical or physical changes.

Regarding similar "The corrections and proof-reading marks were made with a soft, graphite-like pencil, in approximately the same condition of darkness and lightness throughout,...." I found that the variation in the blackness of pencil leads of the same grade and type, particularly those of mechanical pencils, is very slight. Further, the physical manner in which graphite rubs off on the surface of paper does not leave a well-defined line which can be measured with the same accuracy as the diameter of the pencil lead itself, and I, therefore, feel it is impossible to say how many pencils were used in the various pencil markings on the Baltimore documents and the statements of Schermy as to the times of these markings are not borne out by public filings and, consequently, her claim is worthless.

Regarding further stated, "I have studied numerous samples of the handwriting, paper and typewriter ties, as well as samples of documents furnished to me as taken from Alger Hiss's files in the Hall's and Chadwick's correctional and proof-reading duties. In my opinion neither Alger nor Priscilla Hiss could have done the pencil markings on the documents." I do not believe that the few brief markings comprising the pencil corrections on the Baltimore documents are sufficient for any accurate or valuable conclusions; and that writing characteristics are insufficient to determine whether any particular person or persons did or did not make

these marks; nor is it possible to give a valid conclusion as to the number of persons who made these markings. I further do not feel that any competent expert would attempt to reach a conclusion on so limited material, if based solely on technical considerations without influence or bias.

The defense attorney in a footnote adds that "spectrographic analysis of the typewriting ink at the edges of the pages which were cut off in the middle of line-end letters might have enabled us to prove more effectively that the cutting was done after the typing. The government would not let us make the excisions necessary for this analysis."

The Baltimore documents are of two different sizes: 6½" x 11" and 8" x 10½", both of which are common letterhead and second sheet sizes. Herman states in his affidavit, referring to his category B (the 6" x 10½" papers) that "from the arrangement of the typing on the pages of the documents in category B, including the observable narrow margins and the frequent sliding of the edge of the paper through the typed letters at the right margin, it appears probable that at some time after the typing was done all the sheets in this category were cut down from some other size or sizes to the present 6" x 10½" size." Herman does not claim or even suggest as Lane does in his footnote that a spectrographic examination would have supported this contention which "appears probable."

I feel that a spectrographic approach is scientifically unsound. A microscopic examination, however, shows that the black ink of the typewriter ribbon can be observed to be present on Baltimore Exhibits 11 and 17, pages 1, on the edges of the paper where the typing was run over and, therefore, shows that the paper was this size when the typing was done. Due to the thinness of the paper, this cannot be accurately observed in all instances, but is present sufficiently to show that the claim and conclusion on this point are in error.

On the contrary, I believe the narrow margins on the right sides of many of the Baltimore documents and the few instances where the type ran off the edges of the paper on the 8" x 10½" sheets are almost certainly due to the failure of the typist to reset the margin stops for the narrower size paper.

Defense Attorney Chester Lane states as his fifth point: "That the same two categories show such different characteristics of aging and discoloration that they cannot have been stored together for ten years in a single envelope, and therefore cannot all have been kept in the envelope which Chambers recovered from the dumbwaiter." Lane bases this statement exclusively on the statement of Martin B. Herron in his affidavit (Exhibit 20-III).

Herron states in his affidavit that "All documents in category A (8½" x 11") are heavily yellowed and show marks of age over substantial portions of their area to a degree not apparent in any of the documents in category B (8" x 10½"). The appearance of the paper in the category B documents is very similar to that of Government manifold paper known to have been stored in ordinary office files from 1937 to 1942. The appearance of the paper in the category A documents is that of sheets which have been subjected to deteriorating conditions which were not uniform across the area of the sheets."

The effects of age on the Baltimore documents are not uniform across their areas and should not be because these documents were obviously folded in fourths for a considerable period of time. For example, Baltimore Exhibit 0 shows progressively increasing yellowing in the upper right portion of the paper and also progressively increasing discoloration along the folds. There is a deep yellow stain visible in ultra-violet light which almost bisects the upper left portion of the

last five pages of this exhibit. It is again located larger and more intense, reaching the maximum on the last two pages. Additionally, there is a worn area and a hole in the center of page 13 where the folds intersect. We believe are these aging characteristics that they permit the crinkling and folding in the manner in which they were stored.

Norman states: ".....variations in heat and humidity being in particular responsible for variations in the rate of aging and yellowing of papers. In view of the fact that most of the papers in both category 1 and category 2 are of the same general class (predominantly chemical wood pulp) and show no chemical idiosyncrasies (such as abnormal alum concentrations which would be reflected in electrical conductivity), I concluded that the two categories of documents could not have been stored together under the same storage and conditions for most of their existence."

The inference that papers of the same general class will show the same aging characteristics is without foundation. For more important are variations in other constituents as rosin (sizing material), wax, filler and bleaching. Rosin-sized paper is particularly susceptible to yellowing and aging and these changes are accelerated by heat and light. Consequently, whether or not they are of the same class, they cannot be expected to show the same aging characteristics if they are not identical in composition.

With reference to the number of typewriter ribbons, the Moberly affidavit states as follows: "Although the pencil corrections would appear, as I have said, to have been made in one operation, examination of the ribbon impression appearing on the original documents makes it seem extremely unlikely that the documents were typed in a normal single continuous operation, or even consecutively by the same person over a period of three

months. I base this observation on the fact that the ink on documents dated on the same day sometimes differs radically in color, documents dated within a few days of each other likewise show ink of different shades, and documents typed months apart show ink of much the same color. At least then, and probably more, ribbons were used, and if the documents were typed consecutively according to their dates it would appear that these four or more ribbons were alternately being put on and taken off the machine, sometimes daily, or every day or so. The best ribbon, making the light and sharp test impression, was used only once, in Kalinere document No. 5. I do not undertake to suggest any explanation as to why this alternation of ribbons may have taken place, but merely point out that it appears entirely inconsistent with the normal use of a typewriter.

This statement concerns typical of efforts to justify any claim which might be made. It is true that one phase of the preparation of the documents, the pencil corrections, was made in one operation, and turns right around and says that another phase, the typing, was probably not done consecutively or even over a period of three months. Actually, the color of the typewriter impressions were very, but as may be readily observed, the type impression of the individual letters will vary as much on one document as they will between documents. Obviously, variations in pressure and varying amounts of ink on a used ribbon will result in different color impressions. Kalinere Exhibit 9 is on heavy paper and would be expected to take a heavier impression than the thin manifold paper of the other documents. I do not presume to say whether one or more ribbons were used because there is not sufficient evidence to permit any such statement.

The definite statement can be found in the Kalinere affidavit in support of the claim that four or more ribbons

were used. The data state "The Baltimore documents are all on poor type of paper with inadequate sizing and a high degree of absorbency. In many instances the ribbons were apparently worn. These factors resulted in obscuring the exact characteristics of the type....."

The affidavit of [illegible] at the "Ir. has asked us to make a separate study of the ribbon thread counts visible on the typed Baltimore documents. This study has established to our satisfaction that at least four ribbons were used in the typing of these documents. Examination of the use of the various ribbons bears no discernible relationship to any possible grouping of the documents by their dates; in fact, in a number of instances two documents dated some time apart are typed with a ribbon of [illegible] thread count while other documents with dates in between are typed with a ribbon of a different count.

Complications are the use of the terms "given" and "different" counts. It [illegible] are cited for verification or refutation. Even if it were possible to make an accurate thread count of each and every letter of the Baltimore documents, a difference in thread count would not justify a statement that "at least four ribbons were used. Considerable variation will be found throughout the [illegible] typewriter ribbon. I have made inquiries as to the Federal specifications governing the ribbon thread counts of typewriter ribbons and according to Federal Specifications [illegible], it is permissible for grade A cotton ribbons to have a variation of five threads per inch in either the vertical or horizontal threads. In view of this, I feel there is no basis for an accurate determination as to the number of typewriter ribbons used in typing the Baltimore documents.

On April 2[illegible], 1968, I examined the dumbwaiter shaft in the Levine home where the Baltimore documents were allegedly hidden by Levine at the request of Chambers. I observed numerous white paint-lettering similar to those appearing on the envelope, Government Exhibit 1[illegible], in the immediate area where Government Exhibit 1[illegible] allegedly was placed. I removed samples of the paint from the shaft and brought them back to the FBI Laboratory in Washington where I turned them over to Special Agent J. [illegible].

_____

Sworn to before me this

_____ day of May, 1968

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v- :

ALGER HISS, :

Defendant :

DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT E-3

WASHINGTON)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

Ralph G. Fabian, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C., as a qualified examiner of questioned documents. I have set forth my qualifications in detail by affidavit executed by me March 8, 1950, for filing in connection with a motion for a new trial of Alger Hiss on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

I have reviewed a photostatic copy of Elizabeth McCarthy's affidavit executed April 11, 1952. In page 6 she states that "it is a common habit of most typists, when an incorrect letter is struck, to jump the carriage back and strike over the wrong letter with the right one. The normal and correct universal tendency, in doing this, is to strike the second, correct, letter more heavily, so as to obliterate the first, incorrect, impression." She states that she finds no less than 27 instances in the Baltimore documents where this habit is reversed and the incorrect letter is struck more heavily than the correct one. She further states there is "no such instance" in any of the Hiss Standards. I find there are more than 327 strike-overs in the Baltimore documents, and even if her statement were true, the presence of 27 instances where the habit is reversed in a total of 327 strike-overs would in itself show

the intentions of the typist to follow the procedure of the "almost universal tendency." In the interest of space the more than 500 typewriting strike-overs appearing on the Baltimore documents are not listed here, but 50 typewriting strike-overs occurring in the Baltimore documents are set forth below:

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page #	Para. Graph	Line	Word
5	1	1	9	Zenoukuse
5	1	1	10	for
6	1	3	5	is
6	1	1	6	for
6	3	1	6	for
6	5	4	1	company
6	5	6	1	issue
6	6	6	2	experience
6	7	3	8	dividends
6	11	1	4	shortly
6	11	7	2	were
6	12	4	12	temption
11	1	dated Jan. 27	1	by
11	1	dated Jan. 27	2	confidence
11	1	dated Jan. 28	4	informed
11	c	dated Feb. 1	3	countries
11	b	dated Jan. 24	2	British
11	b	dated Jan. 22	3	probably
11	c	dated Jan. 27	9	is
12	1	5	4	Lining
12	1	2	6	notation
12	1	3	5	principle
12	1	3	8	disposal
12	2	1	1	symmetric
12	2	2	4	possible
12	2	3	5	this
12	3	3	1	I.
12	3	3	2	for
13	1	1	7	presumably
16	1	1	4	circuits
16	1	3	7	frequently
16	1	3	8	following
17	1	1	15	becoming
17	1	1	12	mostly
17	1	1	10	increase
17	1	3	1	nights
18	1	3	4	Tatman
20	1	1	6	convertible
22	1	1	8	increase
22	1	1	2	Government
22	2	1	1	five
23	1	5	4	his
24	1	2	4	possibly
25	1	2	5	possible
26	1	1	7	westerners
27	1	1	1	Gilbert
31	1	2	6	Communist
34	1	1	5	meeting
35	1	1	4	material
43	1	1	3	public
47	1	1		

As a result of a microscopic study of the depth of typewritten corrections on the Baltimore Documents, I found not 27 but 30 clear instances where the first, incorrect impression was struck with more force than the correcting impression. This same reversal of the normal habit was also found to be present in the known standard, Government Exhibit 30, page 19 the reverse of the normal habit occurs in the word "meetings" where the correcting letter "n" is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter "t." Elizabeth McCarthy's statement that "no <u>such instance</u>" occurs in the Miss Standard is in error. There are listed below three instances where the correcting letter is struck lighter than the original incorrect letter on the Baltimore Documents.

Baltimore Exhibit #	Page	Paragraph	Line	Word
12	2	6	7	Pas
30	2	3	8	Which
17	2	2	1	Strategic

_____

Sworn to before me this

_____ day of May, 1952

My commission expires _____

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v-

ALGER HISS,

Defendant

AFFIDAVIT

EXHIBIT 8-2

WASHINGTON)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

J. WILLIAM MAGEE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and I am assigned to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C. I have been so assigned since January, 1950. Prior to my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I attended the University of Mississippi where I received the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Science degrees in chemistry in 1932 and 1936, respectively. I attended the University of Texas for three years and was graduated by that school in 1938 with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry. During my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation I have examined thousands of pieces of evidence by the use of both chemical and physical methods.

2. I have examined a sample of paint given to me by Special Agent James C. Cadigan of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who represented the sample to me as coming from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home. I have also examined paint on the brown envelope, Government Exhibit 19 (G13C), and found the paint on this envelope to be of the same color, texture and composition as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft. From the examinations conducted, I conclude that the paint on Government Exhibit 19 (G13C) could have originated from the same source as the paint from the dumb-waiter shaft in the Levine home.

51-16-67
FILE 0-W 15

Sworn to before me this 9 day of May, 1950

to you. This reference reports that Leisman and his wife had been employed at the Sherwood Forrest Restaurant, Route 301, Waldorf, Maryland, for a period of eleven days prior to February 26 or 27, 1952, when they left. Leisman was requested to leave because he was an incompetent cook, was not neat in his work and because he received a thumb injury from a kitchen knife which prevented him using both hands while working. The above report also shows that Doctor Michael Barberich treated a Louis Lisman for a cut on the thumb on February 24 and February 26, 1952.

The aforegoing information has been furnished to United States Attorney Myles Lane.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SEC[illegible] INFORMATION - CONFIDE[illegible]AL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Devitt Vanech
Deputy Attorney General

DATE: June 17, 1952

#68

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DONALD HISS
SECURITY MATTER - C
PERJURY

Reference is made to my letter to you dated December 3, 1951, enclosing a memorandum concerning Donald Hiss, which was prepared in accordance with your request of December 1, 1951.

The State Department has advised that Donald Hiss holds a passport which was issued on December 5, 1950. He has requested that his passport be validated for travel to Germany. He intends to leave the United States on June 28, 1952. The State Department does not know the purpose of his travel.

The foregoing is furnished for your information. We are advising the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of the Army regarding Hiss's proposed travel.

FILE

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

101-4300

101-4366-26

FILED
LBH
MAY 13 1957

61-16-67
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 6 1956
FEDERAL BUREAU

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Mr. A. Devitt Vanech
Deputy Attorney General

DATE: December 3, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DONALD HISS

In accordance with your request of December 1, 1951, there is enclosed herewith a memorandum concerning Donald Hiss, together with a copy of a report dated February 19, 1942, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Donald Hiss, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Internal Security, Hatch Act."

With regard to your specific inquiry as to whether or not Louis F. Budenz has furnished any information concerning Donald Hiss, it is noted that in the summary report on Alger Hiss, dated March 30, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, on April 5, 1949, Budenz during the course of an interview stated that he did not know whether or not Donald Hiss was a member of the Communist Party (page 284).

A review of our files has failed to disclose any additional information furnished by Budenz concerning Donald Hiss.

The above information, as well as the information contained in the enclosed memorandum, is the result of a file check only and no recommendation is made as to a clearance or nonclearance of Donald Hiss. This information should not be disseminated.

Enclosure

SECURITY INFORMATION-CONFIDENTIAL

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

December 3, 1951

DONALD HISS

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Donald Hiss was the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act investigation conducted by this Bureau from December 1, 1941, to February 16, 1942. A copy of a report submitted in this investigation, dated February 19, 1942, is being attached hereto.

Donald Hiss has been carried as one of the subjects in the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, Was., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R." He was also carried as a subject in the case entitled "Gregory, et al; Espionage - R." Copies of pertinent reports in the above two cases have been furnished to the Department of Justice. It will be noted that in these two cases no extensive investigation was conducted concerning Donald Hiss.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Donald Hiss, 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was born December 15, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland. His education consisted of his attendance at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, from September 1925 until June 1929, when he graduated, receiving a BA Degree. He then attended Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving his LLB Degree from this institution in June, 1932.

The employment of Donald Hiss is set out below:

June, 1926 - September, 1926	General work in the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md. Salary - $900 per annum.
September 1932 - October, 1933	Private secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. He worked here until Justice Holmes died. Salary - $3600 per annum.

SECURITY INFORMATION-CONFIDENTIAL

51-10-[illegible]

December 1933 - May 1934	Lawyer for Public Works Administration (Housing Department). Duties - preparing legal memoranda and rendering opinions. Salary - $2600 per annum.
May 1934 - June 1936	Attorney for Department of Interior. Duties - prepared memoranda, and represented the United States in Court. Salary - $4800 per annum.
June 1936 - June 1938	Attorney for the Department of Labor; duties identical with those set out above Salary - $4600 per annum.
February 1, 1938 - January 27, 1942	Assistant to the Legal Adviser, State Department, assigned to the Philippine Office. Duties - Assisting in final drafting of Joint Preparatory Committee Report on Philippine Activities. Salary - $5800 per annum.
September 1938	According to a clipping from the Washington Evening Star, dated September 30, 1938, Hiss was being appointed to the faculty of Catholic University of America as a teacher of International Law.
January 27, 1942 - June 1943	Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State. Salary - $8000 per annum.
June, 1943 - March 19, 1944	Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. Salary - $8000 per annum.
February 1, 1945	Promoted to a position of Economic Adviser in the Office of Economic Affairs, State Department. Salary - $8250 per annum.

(Note: From August, 1940, until February, 1941, he was loaned to the Advisory Committee to Council of National Defense; from February, 1941, until January, 1942, he was loaned as an assistant secretary to Dean Acheson of the State Department.)

On March 26, 1945, he resigned his position at the State Department, for reasons of bad health. At this time he was residing at his present address.

Presently, Donald Hiss is connected with the Law Firm of Covington, Burley, Rublee, and Shorb, Union Trust Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Donald Hiss is presently married to the former Catherine Jones, who was born October 9, 1911, at Santa Barbara, California. Mrs. Catherine Hiss' parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hiss are the parents of Bosley, Cynthia A., and Joanna Hiss, who were born November 29, 1941, August 17, 1943, and October 10, 1946, respectively. Donald Hiss is the brother of Alger Hiss.

According to the "New York Sun" of February 19, 1948, the Law Firm of Covington, Burley, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, in Washington, D.C., was listed in the files of the Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section, as representing Denmark, Greece, and Iran. The newspaper article also stated that this firm formerly represented Poland and that one of its employees was Donald Hiss.

Another governmental investigative agency advised on August 27, 1948, that Donald Hiss was reported to be a registered lobbyist for the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO).

It is also noted that in the "Times Herald," Washington, D. C., of March 7, 1950, there appeared a newspaper article to the effect that Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, was receiving instructions in the Catholic Church from the Right Reverend Fulton J. Sheen. The article further stated that an official of Catholic University said that Hiss had been receiving instructions for some months but it was not certain whether or not he would become a convert. Another article to the same effect appeared in the Washington "Daily News" of March 7, 1950.

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State Department. In the statement Acheson restated his attitude toward Donald and Alger Hiss who were accused by former Communist, Whittaker Chambers, as being members of a prewar Communist "apparatus" operating in the Government.

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"Appealing to the State Department to refuse the loan, Mr. Lane had pointed to the Red terror in Poland, the arrests of American citizens and the crushing of all freedoms. He added: 'With the greatest earnestness of which I am capable I beg the Department not to approve the extension of any credits at this time.'

"Nevertheless, the loan was granted with the approval of Dean Acheson, then Under Secretary of State. It had been negotiated by Donald Hiss, brother of Alger and a member of Mr. Acheson's law firm. As it turned out Mr. Lane was right. The loan was used to strengthen Soviet control of Poland."

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SECURITY INFORMATION-CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible] INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 101-007

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2-19-48	1/4/48 to 2/16/48	H. C. CLEMENTS [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DONALD HISS, Assistant to Legal Adviser Department of State	INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DONALD HISS is Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, lists HISS as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. An informant advises that the name of Mr. HISS does not in fact appear in the indices of this organization. However, informant states the name of Mr. HISS' wife is listed in the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Neighbors and friends of Mr. HISS state that they know of no affiliations of Mr. HISS which could be questioned. Mr. HISS is described by informants as being a "liberal". Mr. HISS appeared in the office on February 16, 1948 and in a sworn statement advised that he is not a member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and has never advocated overthrow of the Federal Government.

- CLOSED -

51-16-67

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

101-607

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I

PERSONAL HISTORY

A. Personnel records at the Department of State reflect that DONALD HISS was born on December 15, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated in 1925 from Friends School, Baltimore, Maryland; received an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1927; and an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1932. He is married to CATHERINE G. HISS and resides at 2913 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. During the years 1932-1933, Mr. HISS was secretary to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. In addition to his present employment, Mr. HISS is a lecturer on the subject of International Law at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

B. Personnel records indicate Mr. HISS was from December 1933, to May 1934, an attorney, at the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, at $2750 per annum. In May 1934, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, in which capacity he remained until June 1936, at a salary ranging from $4,000 to $4800 per annum. From June 1936, to February 1938, he was Assistant Solicitor, Department of Labor, at a salary ranging from $4600 to $5600 per annum. On February 1, 1938, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to Legal Adviser (Office of Phillipine Affairs) of the Department of State at $5600 per annum, which position he now holds. This position is in part supervisory.

II

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The name of DONALD HISS appears on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES is Chairman, as follows:

"Donald Hiss 2913 N Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Assistant to Legal Adviser Department of State	$5600

Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

101-607

III

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An Agent of this office contacted the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, commonly known as the Dies Committee, and was advised that the basis for placing Mr. HISS' name on the list furnished to the Attorney General is the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the Dies Committee, entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". As of December 23, 1941, this office was advised by the Dies Committee that its files contain no further information to support the allegation.

A source of information, herein designated as T-1, advised this office that the name of DONALD HISS does not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, the informant advised the name of Mrs. DONALD HISS, 2913 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., does appear in the active indices of that organization.

A source of information, herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that while he is not well acquainted with DONALD HISS, he is acquainted with his brother, ALGER HISS. T-2 stated that he at one time heard that the HISS brothers were classed as "fellow travelers". He stated, however, that he is not aware of the basis for the information and has had no cause to doubt the loyalty of ALGER HISS, and in so far as his limited knowledge extends, of DONALD HISS.

A source of information, herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he is not well acquainted with DONALD HISS, except through hearsay. In this regard, he stated that DONALD HISS and his brother, ALGER HISS, are considered to be "liberals" and that the informant, from his version of what he has heard concerning them, would class them as "Laski Socialists".

A source of information, herein designated as T-4, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, advised that she has known Mr. and Mrs. HISS as a neighbor and has gone with them socially. She stated that she is acquainted with no affiliations of Mr. HISS other than the fact that he has in the past occupied a portion of

his time as a lecturer at Catholic University Law School. The informant stated that Mrs. HISS is a very active woman and participates in civic affairs. She stated that Mrs. HISS is now affiliated with one of the Civilian Defense organizations. This informant stated she has never observed any conversation of Mr. or Mrs. HISS which would indicate sympathy with subversive movements and has no doubt of their loyalty to the democratic principles.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence and who professes to be a close social acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, stated that she has never observed anything which would lead her to question their loyalty. The informant stated that Mr. HISS has worked intermittently as a secretary to Mr. Justice FRANKFURTER. The informant stated that most of Mr. HISS' time has been occupied by his employment at the State Department and his lectures at night at Catholic University. Informant described Mrs. HISS as being an extremely active person who participates in numerous civic activities, and who is presently affiliated with the American Women Volunteers. The informant does not recall that Mr. or Mrs. HISS have ever mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or groups of a similar nature. Informant stated that the close associates of Mr. and Mrs. HISS included HERBERT FEIS of the State Department, Mr. and Mrs. CREIGHTON PEET, Mr. JOHN HENRY, an employee of the Washington Star, JAMES ROWE of the Department of Justice, and JAMES ROOSEVELT.

A source of information herein designated as T-6, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, and who advised that he has been acquainted with Mr. HISS since his days at Harvard Law School, stated that he considers Mr. HISS to be "liberal minded", but that he has never been aware of Mr. HISS' membership in any "liberal organizations". He stated that no conversation or actions of Mr. HISS have indicated he is connected with or has sympathy with Communism.

A source of information herein designated as T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that the name of DONALD HISS does not appear in his files.

A source of information herein designated as T-8, who professes to be familiar with subversive activities of Government employees, advised that the name of DONALD HISS is unknown to the informant.

Mr. HISS, on February 16, 1942, appeared in this office and after being sworn, made the following voluntary statement. Mr. HISS declined to return to the office and sign the statement, advising that due to the shortness of case he did not feel the necessity for so doing. The original of the statement is being maintained in the file of this office and copies are included in copies of this report. It will be noted from Mr. HISS's statement that he has recently been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Department of State, which information was not available in the personnel files of the State Department at the time those files were examined.

Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1942

Statement of DONALD HISS made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. [illegible] and stenographer [illegible] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Questions by Agent [illegible]:

Q. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States, under Public Law 135, to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress. The purpose of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received by the FBI about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to make any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of the report of the investigation, incorporating your statement, will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you have any objection to making this statement under oath?

A. Not the slightest.

Q. Will you stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. DONALD HISS

Q. Where do you live?

A. 2913 N Street, N. W.

Q. Where are you employed?

A. Department of State

Q. In what capacity?

A. I have just been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division, which is the Division under Mr. ACHESON, Assistant Secretary of State.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?

A. I have not been and I am not now.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates disloyalty to the Federal Government?

A. Never.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

A. I have never heard of it, sir, and I am not a member and never was a member.

Q. Mr. HISS, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent, if you so desire.

A. The only statement I have to make for the record is that if there is any information which I have which you think will be of assistance to you in this investigation, I am very happy to do anything I can to make it available to you.

Q. Mr. HIGS, I have no further questions to ask you, is there anything further you wish to say?

A. Nothing, sir.

Q. Mr. HIGS, do you care to be given the opportunity of coming back and reading the typewritten statement?

A. In view of the shortness of the questions and answers, I am sure there is no need for me to do that.

Q. Thank you very much.

- CLOSED -

See Reference 65-58751-105

This document is a 109 page Report dated 9-19-52 from the Boston Field Office.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

December 3, 1951

DONALD HISS

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

Donald Hiss was the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act investigation conducted by this Bureau from December 1, 1941, to February 16, 1942. A copy of a report submitted in this investigation, dated February 19, 1942, is being attached hereto.

Donald Hiss has been carried as one of the subjects in the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, Was., et al; Perjury, Espionage - R, Internal Security - R." He was also carried as a subject in the case entitled "Gregory, et al; Espionage - R." Copies of pertinent reports in the above two cases have been furnished to the Department of Justice. It will be noted that in these two cases no extensive investigation was conducted concerning Donald Hiss.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Donald Hiss, 3030 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was born December 15, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland. His education consisted of his attendance at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, from September 1925 until June 1929, when he graduated, receiving a BA Degree. He then attended Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving his LLB Degree from this institution in June, 1932.

The employment of Donald Hiss is set out below:

June, 1926 - September, 1926	General work in the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Md. Salary - $900 per annum.
September 1932 - October, 1933	Private secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. He worked here until Justice Holmes died. Salary - $3600 per annum.

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December 1933 - May 1934	Lawyer for Public Works Administration (Housing Department). Duties - preparing legal memoranda and rendering opinions. Salary - $2600 per annum.
May 1934 - June 1936	Attorney for Department of Interior. Duties - prepared memoranda, and represented the United States in Court. Salary - $4800 per annum.
June 1936 - June 1938	Attorney for the Department of Labor; duties identical with those set out above Salary - $4600 per annum.
February 1, 1938 - January 27, 1942	Assistant to the Legal Adviser, State Department, assigned to the Philippine Office. Duties - Assisting in final drafting of Joint Preparatory Committee Report on Philippine Activities. Salary - $5800 per annum.
September 1938	According to a clipping from the Washington Evening Star, dated September 30, 1938, Hiss was being appointed to the faculty of Catholic University of America as a teacher of International Law.
January 27, 1942 - June 1943	Chief, Foreign Funds Control Division, Department of State. Salary - $8000 per annum.
June, 1943 - March 19, 1944	Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. Salary - $8000 per annum.
February 1, 1945	Promoted to a position of Economic Adviser in the Office of Economic Affairs, State Department. Salary - $8250 per annum.

(Note: From August, 1940, until February, 1941, he was loaned to the Advisory Committee to Council of National Defense; from February, 1941, until January, 1942, he was loaned as an assistant secretary to Dean Acheson of the State Department.)

On March 26, 1945, he resigned his position at the State Department, for reasons of bad health. At this time he was residing at his present address.

Presently, Donald Hiss is connected with the Law Firm of Covington, Burley, Rublee, and Shorb, Union Trust Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Donald Hiss is presently married to the former Catherine Jones, who was born October 9, 1911, at Santa Barbara, California. Mrs. Catherine Hiss' parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hiss are the parents of Bosley, Cynthia A., and Joanna Hiss, who were born November 29, 1941, August 17, 1943, and October 10, 1946, respectively. Donald Hiss is the brother of Alger Hiss.

According to the "New York Sun" of February 19, 1948, the Law Firm of Covington, Burley, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, in Washington, D.C., was listed in the files of the Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section, as representing Denmark, Greece, and Iran. The newspaper article also stated that this firm formerly represented Poland and that one of its employees was Donald Hiss.

Another governmental investigative agency advised on August 27, 1948, that Donald Hiss was reported to be a registered lobbyist for the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO).

It is also noted that in the "Times Herald," Washington, D. C., of March 7, 1950, there appeared a newspaper article to the effect that Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, was receiving instructions in the Catholic Church from the Right Reverend Fulton J. Sheen. The article further stated that an official of Catholic University said that Hiss had been receiving instructions for some months but it was not certain whether or not he would become a convert. Another article to the same effect appeared in the Washington "Daily News" of March 7, 1950.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 101-007

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-19-42	1/1/[illegible] to 2/2/10/42	W. C. CLEMENS [illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DONALD HISS, Assistant to Legal Adviser Department of State	INTERNAL SECURITY MATTER ACT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

101-677

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I

PERSONAL HISTORY

A. Personnel records at the Department of State reflect that DONALD HISS was born on December 15, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated in 1925 from Friends School, Baltimore, Maryland; received an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1927; and an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1932. He is married to CATHERINE G. HISS and resides at 2913 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. During the years 1932-1933, Mr. HISS was secretary to the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. In addition to his present employment, Mr. HISS is a lecturer on the subject of International Law at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

B. Personnel records indicate Mr. HISS was from December 1933, to May 1934, an attorney, at the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, at $2750 per annum. In May 1934, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, in which capacity he remained until June 1936, at a salary ranging from $4,000 to $4800 per annum. From June 1936, to February 1938, he was Assistant Solicitor, Department of Labor, at a salary ranging from $4600 to $5600 per annum. On February 1, 1938, Mr. HISS was appointed Assistant to Legal Adviser (Office of Phillipine Affairs) of the Department of State at $5600 per annum, which position he now holds. This position is in part supervisory.

II

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The name of DONALD HISS appears on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES is Chairman, as follows:

"Donald Hiss 2913 N Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Assistant to Legal Adviser Department of State	$5600

Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

III

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An Agent of this office contacted the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, commonly known as the Dies Committee, and was advised that the basis for placing Mr. HISS' name on the list furnished to the Attorney General is the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the Dies Committee, entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". As of December 23, 1941, this office was advised by the Dies Committee that its files contain no further information to support the allegation.

A source of information, herein designated as T-1, advised this office that the name of DONALD HISS does not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, the informant advised the name of Mrs. DONALD HISS, 2913 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., does appear in the active indices of that organization.

A source of information, herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that while he is not well acquainted with DONALD HISS, he is acquainted with his brother, ALGER HISS. T-2 stated that he at one time heard that the HISS brothers were classed as "fellow travelers". He stated, however, that he is not aware of the basis for the information and has had no cause to doubt the loyalty of ALGER HISS, and in so far as his limited knowledge extends, of DONALD HISS.

A source of information, herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Department of State, advised that he is not well acquainted with DONALD HISS, except through hearsay. In this regard, he stated that DONALD HISS and his brother, ALGER HISS, are considered to be "liberals" and that the informant, from his version of what he has heard concerning them, would class them as "Laski Socialists".

A source of information, herein designated as T-4, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, advised that she has known Mr. and Mrs. HISS as a neighbor and has gone with them socially. She stated that she is acquainted with no affiliations of Mr. HISS other than the fact that he has in the past occupied a portion of

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his time as a lecturer at Catholic University Law School. The informant stated that Mrs. HISS is a very active woman and participates in civic affairs. She stated that Mrs. HISS is now affiliated with one of the Civilian Defense organizations. This informant stated she has never observed any conversation of Mr. or Mrs. HISS which would indicate sympathy with subversive movements and has no doubt of their loyalty to the democratic principles.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence and who professes to be a close social acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, stated that she has never observed anything which would lead her to question their loyalty. The informant stated that Mr. HISS has worked intermittently as a secretary to Mr. Justice FRANKFURTER. The informant stated that most of Mr. HISS' time has been occupied by his employment at the State Department and his lectures at night at Catholic University. Informant described Mrs. HISS as being an extremely active person who participates in numerous civic activities, and who is presently affiliated with the American Women Volunteers. The informant does not recall that Mr. or Mrs. HISS have ever mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or groups of a similar nature. Informant stated that the close associates of Mr. and Mrs. HISS included HERBERT FEIS of the State Department, Mr. and Mrs. CREIGHTON PEET, Mr. JOHN HENRY, an employee of the Washington Star, JAMES ROWE of the Department of Justice, and JAMES ROOSEVELT.

A source of information herein designated as T-6, who resides in the vicinity of Mr. HISS' residence, and who advised that he has been acquainted with Mr. HISS since his days at Harvard Law School, stated that he considers Mr. HISS to be "liberal minded", but that he has never been aware of Mr. HISS' membership in any "liberal organizations". He stated that no conversation or actions of Mr. HISS have indicated he is connected with or has sympathy with Communism.

A source of information herein designated as T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that the name of DONALD HISS does not appear in his files.

A source of information herein designated as T-8, who professes to be familiar with subversive activities of Government employees, advised that the name of DONALD HISS is unknown to the informant.

Mr. HISS, on February 16, 1942, appeared in this office and after being sworn, made the following voluntary statement. Mr. HISS declined to return to the office and sign the statement, advising that due to the shortness of same he did not feel the necessity for so doing. The original of the statement is being maintained in the file of this office and copies are included in copies of this report. It will be noted from Mr. HISS's statement that he has recently been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Department of State, which information was not available in the personnel files of the State Department at the time those files were examined.

Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1942

Statement of DONALD HISS made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. RYAN and stenographer [illegible] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Questions by Agent RYAN:

Q. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States, under Public Law 135, to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress. The purpose of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received by the FBI about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to make any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of the report of the investigation, incorporating your statement, will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you have any objection to making this statement under oath?

A. Not the slightest.

Q. Will you stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. DONALD HISS

Q. Where do you live?

A. 2913 N Street, N. W.

Q. Where are you employed?

A. Department of State

Q. In what capacity?

A. I have just been made Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division, which is the Division under Mr. ACHESON, Assistant Secretary of State.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?

A. I have not been and I am not now.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates disloyalty to the Federal Government?

A. Never.

Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

A. I have never heard of it, sir, and I am not a member and never was a member.

Q. Mr. KING, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent, if you so desire.

A. The only statement I have to make for the record is that if there is any information which I have which you think will be of assistance to you in this investigation, I am very happy to do anything I can to make it available to you.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Q. Mr. [illegible], I have no further questions to ask you, is there anything further you wish to say?

A. Nothing, sir.

Q. Mr. [illegible], do you care to be given the opportunity of coming back and reading the typewritten statement?

A. In view of the shortness of the questions and answers, I am sure there is no need for me to do that.

Q. Thank you very much.

- CLOSED -

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

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B. Espionage Allegations Made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is an American citizen by virtue of his birth at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1901. CHAMBERS associated himself with the Communist Party in 1924. The Communist Party is among those organizations cited by the United States Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In 1925 CHAMBERS contributed stories to the Daily Worker, an East Coast Communist newspaper, and shortly thereafter became a full-time employee of that paper, later becoming editor. In 1929 CHAMBERS was forced out of the editorship of the Daily Worker because of his opposition to the STALINIST tactics within the Party. CHAMBERS still considered himself a Communist after this time, but found out that other members of the Party would have nothing to do with him. From 1929 to 1932 CHAMBERS' chief employment was translating into English from the German and French languages. In 1930 or 1931 he wrote several stories which were published in "New Masses." (The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, Pages 48 and 75 identified "New Masses" as "a nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party.") CHAMBERS made peace with the Communist Party in 1932 and subsequently became editor of the "New Masses", a position he held for some months.

At the request of Communist Party leader MAX BEDACHT, CHAMBERS agreed to go into underground work for the Communist Party and thereupon severed all open connections with the Party. Late in 1934 CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore, Maryland and his activities in the Communist Party commenced to center around Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS acted as a courier in the Communist underground, where he made contacts with a Communist Party underground group consisting mainly of various Government employees. The main purpose of this underground Communist group at this time was to place Communist Party members in key Government positions. Incidental to this underground group's activities, CHAMBERS was furnished with classified information from Government records which CHAMBERS in turn furnished to his Russian espionage contact. CHAMBERS broke from the Communist Party in 1938. In 1939 he began his employment with "Time" magazine and remained with that magazine until his resignation in December, 1948 at which time he was one of the senior editors of the magazine.

On May 10, 1945 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents HARLAND DANNER and EDWARD F. HUMMER of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the course of the interview CHAMBERS was questioned as to his knowledge of the activities of various individuals whose identity and

activities were not readily traceable to underground organizations as such. CHAMBERS at that time furnished the names of some sixteen individuals, included among which was SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER). CHAMBERS stated that in 1939 he had furnished ADOLPH E. BERLE, Under Secretary of State, the names of certain individuals known to him as comprising a Communist Party underground group of Government employees. SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER) was listed in this group. He recalled that ADLER at that time, that is in 1937, was an employee of the Treasury Department.

CHAMBERS recalled that ADLER had been in close contact with CHAMBERS' Russia contact, J. PETERS, who was identified by CHAMBERS as a Soviet agent and acting head of the Soviet espionage underground movement in the United States. It is CHAMBERS' best recollection that J. PETERS had told him that ADLER was writing a weekly report on "Treasury Matters" for the Communist Party. CHAMBERS suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and was utilizing ADLER'S financial information and acumen in this connection.

On April 6, 1949 CHAMBERS reviewed the notes taken by ADOLPH E. BERLE in September, 1939. From Mr. BERLE'S original notes under the heading of "Treasury" appears the following: "SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?), Counsel's Office, sends weekly reports to Communist Party. (General Counsel's Office)" CHAMBERS commented concerning SCHLOMER ADLER that ADLER was always referred to as SCHLOMER and that he did not know his real name was SOLOMON until sometime after he, CHAMBERS, had broken from the Communist Party. Also in the early part of 1939 CHAMBERS advised it was his impression from conversations with HAROLD WARE and CHAMBERS'S Russian contact that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. In this connection SOLOMON ADLER and HAROLD GLASSER (7) were specifically referred to.

HAROLD WARE, according to CHAMBERS, was the son of ELLA REEVES BLOOR, Communist Party leader, and it was HAROLD WARE who developed the underground Communist Party work in Washington, D. C.

Earlier in 1949 Mr. CHAMBERS had provided to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCE and FRANCIS X. PLANTE of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation information concerning the operation of what he termed espionage apparatus A. He stated that while he had been attempting to make other contacts for the apparatus HAROLD WARE had introduced him to one ROBERT COE (8) who was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE of the Treasury Department. He

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recalled ROBERT COE as a member of one of the cells of apparatus A, but did not know in which department of the Government he worked. COE'S older brother, FRANK COE (9), was at that time an Economics Instructor at McGill University in Canada to the best of CHAMBERS' recollection. He recalled hearing on several occasions from J. PETERS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (10), HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and HAROLD WARE plans to bring FRANK COE from Canada so that he could be placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It was CHAMBERS understanding that FRANK COE as well as his brother, ROBERT, was a member of the Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that at that time in 1935 HARRY DEXTER WHITE was the Monetary Expert in the Treasury Department. He was known to HAROLD WARE and J. PETERS as a strong sympathizer of the Communist Party and was closely tied in with the Communist Party through his friendship with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It was CHAMBERS' impression from conversations with HAROLD WARE and J. PETERS that WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists, particularly to SOLOMON ADLER and Dr. HAROLD GLASSER.

CHAMBERS stated WARE was of the opinion that HARRY DEXTER WHITE could produce some very interesting and valuable material and that ROBERT COE would be the person who would be able to obtain this information from WHITE. CHAMBERS brought this matter to PETERS' attention and the latter said it was all right to go ahead and approach WHITE. CHAMBERS recalled that on at least one occasion COE did get some documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, but could not remember exactly the contents.

CHAMBERS recalled also that J. PETERS had first introduced him to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN approximately in early 1936. PETERS had informed CHAMBERS that he had been experiencing some difficulty in collecting SILVERMAN'S Communist Party dues. He had pointed out to CHAMBERS that SILVERMAN'S assignment was to keep in touch with HARRY DEXTER WHITE whom the apparatus considered a possible source of documentary information. PETERS directed CHAMBERS to handle SILVERMAN, see he paid his Communist Party dues on time, and to definitely make sure that he was doing everything possible to keep HARRY DEXTER WHITE in a "productive frame of mind." CHAMBERS contacted SILVERMAN quite often until his break with the Party in April of 1938, although his meetings with SILVERMAN were on no regularly scheduled basis.

[redacted]

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Thus it can be seen the last seven named individuals were also named by Miss BENTLEY as active participants during the early 1940s in Russian espionage activities.

[redacted]

It should be noted that during the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities held August and September, 1948 VICTOR PERLO, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, and CHARLES KRAMER all appeared in response to subpoenae and were questioned concerning the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. All of the above-named individuals refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination. These same witnesses on the same grounds refused to affirm or deny contacts with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in Soviet espionage and refused to deny or affirm knowledge of our acquaintanceship with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. These same witnesses also refused to affirm or deny the charges made against them by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

E. Communist Allegations Made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS stated that while he had no factual knowledge that SOLOMON ADLER actually was a Communist Party member he would feel that inasmuch as ADLER furnished an individual like J. PETERS with confidential information and inasmuch as J. PETERS had advised CHAMBERS that he had been in close contact with SOLOMON ADLER, he, CHAMBERS, had little doubt that ADLER must have been a Communist Party member in order to associate with a man so highly placed in the Communist Party.

On February 9, 1949 Special Agents LEO J. FITZSIMMONS and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed J. PETERS, aka ALEXANDER STEVENS, 8346 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York. PETERS was interviewed in the presence of Attorney EMANUEL BLOCH, 270 Broadway, New York City. PETERS stated he would not furnish information concerning SOLOMON ADLER on the ground that he did not want to sacrifice his rights under the United States Constitution in that any admission on his part might tend to incriminate him. He stated this decision must necessarily follow inasmuch as he had already testified before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City and to be consistent with his attitude on that occasion he must, without admitting he knew ADLER, decline to furnish any information. He volunteered the information that he had declined to answer before the Federal Grand Jury pertinent question concerning his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals involved in an alleged Communist underground in Washington, D. C. during the years 1935 to 1938.

J. PETERS voluntarily departed the United States on May 8, 1949 for Budapest Hungary under a deportation order.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS named VICTOR PERLO as a participant in a Communist Party underground group during the period 1934 to 1938.

[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D. C., the leading figures in espionage apparatus A had assembled to hold a meeting in the apartment of one HENRY COLLINS. Among these leading members was VICTOR PERLO.

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 recalled that HARRY DEXTER WHITE, approximately in 1937, was providing information to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to CHAMBERS. He had first met WHITE in 1935 but since it appeared WHITE disliked him personally he was unable to obtain information from him. WHITE, however, during this period (1935-1937) several times volunteered to write and submit to the Soviet Government a plan for the reorganization of its money or its finances.

Early in 1937 WHITE commenced providing CHAMBERS with documents from the Treasury Department but his transmissions were irregular and in small quantitities.

Sometime in 1937 at Washington, D. C., SILVERMAN and CHAMBERS effected an introduction of WHITE and Colonel BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS' Soviet espionage principal. He recalled specifically that WHITE had turned over to him material dealing with a list of Japanese agents and Chinese agents in Japanese employ; reports of the Office of Naval Intelligence; plus a verbal report WHITE gave him of a meeting between Russian Ambassador OUMANSKY and HENRY MORGENTHAU, Secretary of the Treasury. These documents were produced by WHITE intermittenly from early 1937 until April, 1938, when CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party.

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J. PETERS, aka Alexander Stevens (6)

In 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that approximately in 1936 J. PETERS had mentioned the name SOLOMON ADLER to him. CHAMBERS stated he had never seen this individual but according to PETERS, ADLER was writing a weekly report on Treasury matters for the Communist Party. CHAMBERS identified J. PETERS as a Soviet agent and acting head of a Soviet espionage underground movement. In his appearances before Boston Informants T-2 and T-8, Government agencies, SOLOMON ADLER stated he did not know J. PETERS under that name or any aliases. PETERS who was deported to Hungary from the United States in 1950 advised in 1949 that he had refused before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City to state whether or not he knew SOLOMON ADLER and likewise would not provide this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation because by doing so his rights under the Constitution of the United States would be jeopardized.

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HAROLD GLASSER (7)

[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS also identified HAROLD GLASSER as a participant in a Communist Party underground group functioning in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS, Soviet espionage agent, introduced CHAMBERS to HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department who was apparently a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER had attempted to get WHITE to provide information concerning Treasury Department matters but evidently was unsuccessful at that time.

PETERS had informed CHAMBERS that GLASSER had a very high opinion of WHITE as a Communist Party sympathizer and had further informed CHAMBERS that WHITE had "stocked the Treasury Department with people who were either members of the Communist Party or sympathizers."

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[redacted]

It will be recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified ROBERT COE as a member of one of the cells of espionage apparatus A as well as a member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS pointed out that HAROLD WARE had introduced him to ROBERT COE who at that time was a very close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE of the Treasury Department. He stated WARE was of the opinion that WHITE could produce some interesting and valuable material and that ROBERT COE would be the person who would be able to obtain this information from WHITE. J. PETERS thereupon gave permission to CHAMBERS to have WHITE approached through ROBERT COE. CHAMBERS remembers that on at least one occasion COE did get some documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The above-mentioned 1939 notes of ADOLPH A. BERLE identified BOB COE as "in the Communist Party's 'Foreign Bureau'," according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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[redacted]

ELIZABETH BENTLEY identified V.FRANK COE as one of those individuals includ in the so-called SILVERMASTER apparatus. Likewise, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified FRANK COE as a participant in a Communist Party underground group which functioned in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified SILVERMAN as a participant in a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that all of the leaders in apparatus A and the members of the various cells were dues paying members of the Communist Party. He recalled that the dues at that time were based on a certain percentage of the member's salary. He explained that those individuals in apparatus A could not participate in any open Communist work which would divulge their underground Party activity. Consequently, as they were enthusiastic and anxious to be known as Party members, the fact of

contributing high dues to the Party was somewhat in substitution of the activities of an open member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS recalled that these high dues caused hardship to some of the members but the only one who ever complained to him of their being high was SILVERMAN.

He went on to state that HARRY DEXTER WHITE'S close tie with the Communist Party came about as a result of his friendship with SILVERMAN and that J. PETERS had explained to him that SILVERMAN'S principal position in the apparatus was to keep in touch with WHITE. PETERS also impressed on CHAMBERS that he must see to it that SILVERMAN paid his Communist Party dues on time.

[redacted]

She stated the following persons were friends of the SILVERMANS and visited them at the SILVERMAN home: HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, and PRISCILLA HISS.

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had talked of LAUCHLIN CURRIE repeatedly and had described him as a "sympathizer of the Communist Party." CHAMBERS added, however, that he, himself, had no direct knowledge nor in fact did he believe that CURRIE was ever a member of any underground apparatus of the Communist Party. He related that SILVERMAN told him that on more than one occasion that CURRIE usedto give him, SILVERMAN, stock market tips. SILVERMAN gave CHAMBERS to understand that he bought and sold stocks for himself on the basis of this informatior CHAMBERS stated he also gathered from SILVERMAN that LAUCHLIN CURRIE was a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified IRVING KAPLAN as a participant in the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that about the time he planned to break away from the Communist Party he proposed to J. PETERS that the Party get him a job in the Federal Government. PETERS agreed to the proposal. Thereafter CHAMBERS approached ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and told him he wanted a Government job. SILVERMAN sent him to IRVING KAPLAN, who at that time was co-head of the National Research Project. CHAMBERS stated he had known KAPLAN at Columbia University in New York City and requested KAPLAN not to tell SILVERMAN the true name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. KAPLAN had CHAMBERS work out a list of past employments which he, CHAMBERS, turned over to GEORGE SILVERMAN. Two or three days later CHAMBERS had a position in the National Research Project.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified CHARLES KRAMER as a participant in a Communist Party underground group functioning in the vicinity of Washington D. C. during the years 1934 to 1938.

[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 recalled going to the apartment of CHARLES KRAME on one occasion when a cell meeting of the Communist Party was taking place However, since CHAMBERS did not wish to see the people present and likewise did not wish them to see him, he left immediately.

Concerning the information supplied by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1939 to ADOLPH A. BERLE of the State Department, CHAMBERS in 1949 while reviewing Mr. BERLE'S pencilled notations, identified CHARLES KRAMER as an employee of the LaFOLLETTE Committee.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified JOHN ABT as a participant in a Communist Part underground espionage group functioning in the vicinity of Washington, D. C during the period 1934 to 1938.

CHAMBERS stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D. C. he visited the apartment of one HENRY COLLINS where the leading group in espionage apparatus A had assembled to hold the meeting. CHAMBERS identif JOHN ABT as being present at this particular meeting. It is CHAMBERS' best recollection that HAROLD WARE was the original leader of that group and that after WARE'S death NATHAN WITT took over this position and was succee by JOHN ABT.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified NATHAN WITT as a participant in a Communist Party underground espionage group functioning in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938. Mrs. KATHRYN WILLS PERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, in 1944 identified NATHAN WITT as a member of a Communist underground espionage group functioning in Washington, D. C. prior to that time.

[redacted]

It will be recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that during his first visit to Washington, D. C. he visited the home of one HENRY COLLINS in Washington, D. C. at a time when the leading group in espionage apparatus A had assembled to hold a meeting. CHAMBERS was introduced to those individuals present and after some casual conversation with them observed them filing into another room where the meeting was held. These individuals comprised the leading members in Apparatus A and among them was NATHAN WITT

CHAMBERS stated that following the death of HAROLD WARE in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania, NATHAN WITT took over as leader of the espionage apparatus A.

CHAMBERS also recalled NATHAN WITT once speaking of trying to swing a decision on the National Labor Relations Board to conform to the Communist Party line. WITT, at that time, was secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

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[redacted]

It will be recalled also that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that approximately in early 1946 J. PETERS had told him that SOLOMON ADLER had been writing a weekly report on "Treasury Matters" for the Communist Party.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 stated while he had no proof of actual Communist Party membership by SOLOMON ADLER, the fact that J. PETERS had told CHAMBERS SOLOMON ADLER was writing a weekly report on Treasury matters for the Communi Party indicated in his mind that ADLER was in fact a Communist Party member.

J. Physical Description.

Name:

Sex:
Race:
Age:
Residence:
Height:
Weight:
Build:
Hair:
Eyes:
Complexion:
Scars and marks:
Peculiarities and characteristics:

Occupation:

[redacted]

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ATION - CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED MAR 13 1953 CRIMINAL DIVISION

#70

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/25/53	5/10/52-2/25/53	JOHN J. DANEHY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JAMAX	ESPIONAGE - R PERJURY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Government answer to defense motion for hearing on motion for new trial filed 5/19/52. Oral arguments heard 6/4/52 by USDJ HENRY J. GODDARD, SDNY. Latter filed opinion denying motion 7/22/52. Defense filed notice of appeal 7/31/52 and brief on appeal to USCA, 2nd Circuit 11/7/52. Government answer prepared by AUSA ROBERT MARTIN filed 1/7/53. Lower court affirmed 1/30/53. AUSA MARTIN on 2/20/53 advised that defense attorney LANE indicated intention to petition USSC for Writ of Certiorari. LOUIS BUDENZ, reinterviewed 2/18/53, advised in latter part of 1949 he observed ALGER HISS in NYC restaurant at which time he recognized him as individual he met at underground CP meeting in NYC at time of Hitler-Stalin pact. BUDENZ stated he knew LAWRENCE DUGGAN was cooperating with Communists and is "morally certain" DUGGAN was Communist although he had no proof. USA, SDNY holding decision as to prosecution of LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ in abeyance pending disposition by USSC of petition for Writ of Certiorari.

- P -

File

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		MAR 13 1953

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CRIM. - ~~INTERNAL SECURITY~~

CRIM.-GEN. CRIME SEC.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

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1 - USA, SDNY (RM)
1 - Baltimore (65-1642) (Info) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
3 - New York (65-14920)

CONFIDENTIAL

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—80236-2

74-1333-5443

NY 65-14920

DETAILS:

On May 19, 1952, United States Attorney MYLES LANE, Southern District of New York, filed a 39 page affidavit, together with supporting affidavits, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York in answer to a defense motion for a new trial. Photostatic copies of this affidavit were furnished to the Bureau on May 21, 1952.

On June 4, 1952, the argument of the defendant's motion for a hearing on a new trial took place at 10:30 a.m. before Honorable HENRY J. GODDARD, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York. Attorney CHESTER LANE argued the motion for the defense and was assisted by attorneys BENJAMIN BUTTENWEISER and ROBERT BENJAMIN at the defense counsel table. United States Attorney MYLES LANE personally argued on behalf of the government and was assisted by Assistant United States Attorney ST. KLEY ROBINSON. At the conclusion of arguments, Judge GODDARD reserved decision.

On July 22, 1952, Judge HENRY GODDARD filed his opinion denying the defendant's motion for a new trial. A photostatic copy of this opinion was forwarded to the Bureau on the same date.

On July 31, 1952, attorney CHESTER LANE filed for the defendant a notice of appeal with the Clerk of the District Court, Southern District of New York. This notice set forth only the name of the appellant, the appellant's attorney, the offense for which the defendant was convicted, and the institution where he was confined. It is noted that the "New York Times" of August 1, 1952 quoted CHESTER LANE as stating that the opinion of Judge GODDARD denying the hearing "overlooked or disregarded new evidence and his ruling was improper and an abuse of his discretion". No such supplementary statement was filed with the Clerk of the District Court.

On November 7, 1952, attorney CHESTER LANE filed an appeal brief with the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit on behalf of the defendant. A copy of this brief was forwarded to the Bureau on November 13, 1952.

On January 7, 1953, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York filed a brief in answer to that of the defendant before the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. This brief was prepared by Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN.

On January 12, 1953, all arguments on the appeal from the ruling of Judge GODDARD denying the motion for a hearing on a motion for a new trial were heard by the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The hearing

judges were AUGUSTUS HAND, THOMAS SWAN and HAROLD CHASE. Attorney CHESTER LANE argued the defendant's motion before this court. The government's answer was argued by Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN. Following these oral arguments the court reserved opinion.

On January 30, 1953, the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit confirmed the ruling of Judge HENRY GOODARD denying the previously described motion.

On or about January 27, 1953, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that in a conversation with LOUIS BUDENZ the latter informed T-1 that he knew ALGER HISS as a member of the Communist Party under another name. BUDENZ also told T-1 that he had not previously reported this information because it was something that had come to his mind during the HISS trial. According to T-1, BUDENZ stated that while having breakfast one morning during the HISS trial he noticed in the same restaurant another individual who looked familiar. On thinking over the person, BUDENZ stated it was ALGER HISS whom he knew under another name in the Communist Party. BUDENZ at this time also told T-1 that LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a concealed Communist.

On February 18, 1953, Professor LOUIS BUDENZ was interviewed by SA ROBERT S. PLANTZ. Regarding his knowledge of ALGER HISS, BUDENZ related that probably in the latter part of 1949 he was dining in the Longchamps Restaurant on Madison Avenue near St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. Mrs. BUDENZ was present also at the time. During the course of the meal, BUDENZ observed ALGER HISS sitting alone at a nearby table, drinking a cocktail. BUDENZ observed that he recognized this individual as HISS inasmuch as he, BUDENZ, had on earlier occasions been shown several photographs of this individual.

Up until this time BUDENZ did not realize that he had ever seen HISS in the flesh before. In the restaurant BUDENZ, while casually observing HISS, noted that the latter appeared to be waiting for someone and was becoming more and more impatient. As a symptom of his impatience, HISS occasionally would shake or toss his head in what BUDENZ called a rather unusual manner. This mannerism suddenly recalled to BUDENZ the fact that he had met HISS at a meeting of the Communist underground in New York City probably about the time of the Stalin-Hitler pact. BUDENZ stated that at that time HISS, as was the custom of the members of the underground, was using another name which BUDENZ could not recall.

According to BUDENZ, the meeting occurred in a small apartment somewhere in the vicinity of Central Park. BUDENZ believes that he saw HISS at

only one such meeting and had been unable to recall HISS simply by looking at photographs of him. BUDENZ noted that had he not observed the peculiar mannerism of HISS in the restaurant he probably never would have recalled seeing HISS.

In retrospect, BUDENZ is unable exactly to date the time of the meeting but is rather sure that it occurred during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact in the early 1940's or shortly thereafter. BUDENZ also recalled that all the persons who attended the particular meeting at which he saw HISS were either members of the underground or members of the open Communist Party.

Prior to the incident in the New York restaurant, BUDENZ stated that he had only heard from other members of the underground that HISS was a member of the Communist Party who was connected with the underground group in Washington. BUDENZ concluded by stating that the foregoing constituted his entire knowledge of ALGER HISS.

In regard to LAWRENCE HAYDEN DUGGAN, BUDENZ also stated on February 18, 1953 that he has no recollection of having stated to anyone that DUGGAN was a concealed Communist. BUDENZ said that DUGGAN could very easily have been such a concealed Communist but that he has no knowledge of this fact. BUDENZ stated that he knew DUGGAN was certainly cooperating with the Communists but he never heard anyone state in so many words that DUGGAN was a Communist. BUDENZ did say, however, that he was "morally certain" that DUGGAN was a Communist although he has no proof.

It is BUDENZ's recollection that in about 1943 JACOB GOLOS, during a conversation relating to the Communist underground in Washington, made some statement to the effect that "DUGGAN is working with us". At that time GOLOS was considering BUDENZ as a courier for travel between the New York headquarters of the underground and various persons in the underground in Washington, D. C. It was during these conversations that the name of DUGGAN came up as a person who "was working with us".

BUDENZ stated that he never, to his recollection, met DUGGAN personally. BUDENZ reiterated that he is in no position to place DUGGAN in the concealed Communist category and to the best of his recollection has never so stated.

On February 20, 1953, Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN, Southern District of New York, advised that in conversation with CHESTER T. LANE, HISS' attorney, he learned that LANE had filed within the previous day or two a record of appeal to the Supreme Court in connection with the Court of Appeal's

ruling on the motion for a new trial. Mr. MARTIN stated that LANE indicated his petition was presently being printed and would be forwarded to the Supreme Court within a week or so. Mr. MARTIN has advised that this petition for a Writ of Certiorari may possibly be heard before the close of the spring calendar of the Supreme Court in May or June 1953.

On July 29, 1952, United States Attorney MYLES LANE advised that he planned no action concerning the possible prosecution of LOUIS J. LEISMAN for perjury until final action was taken by defense attorneys concerning their appeal.

On February 25, 1953, Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT MARTIN advised that in view of the defense's stated intentions of petitioning for a Writ of Certiorari before the United States Supreme Court, a decision on possible prosecution of LEISMAN would be held in abeyance pending final disposition by the Supreme Court.

- P -

See Reference 105-20588-7

This document is a 1 page Memo dated 3-18-53 from the Dir FBI to Atty GENERAL.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: March 18, 1953

FROM : Director, FBI

FILED BY RLK ON MAR 26 1953

FILED BY JAR ON MAR 26 1953

SUBJECT: SIR WILLIAM ALLEN JOWITT
AUTHOR OF PLANNED BOOK REGARDING
ALGER HISS CASE

I thought you would be interested in the following information concerning a planned book on the Alger Hiss case by the Earl of Jowitt, England.

FILED BY JAR ON MAR 26 1953

Mr. George Sokolsky, news columnist, writing in the Washington, D. C., Times-Herald of November 24, 1952, discussed plans by the Earl of Jowitt to write a book concerning the Alger Hiss case. Mr. Sokolsky mentioned that the Earl of Jowitt had produced a preliminary article wherein he questioned the reliability of Whittaker Chambers.

In a review of "Witness," the book by Whittaker Chambers, the Earl of Jowitt indicated Chambers was "primarily a neurotic" and not convincing in all respects.

The planned book by the Earl of Jowitt on the Alger Hiss case will reportedly be published about May, 1953, and there is indication Doubleday and Company of New York will publish it in the United States. It is reported that Doubleday and Company has agreed to absolve the Earl of Jowitt from all liability in any subsequent libel action. The allegation has been received that some of the leading officials of Doubleday and Company are Communists and this being so, the Communist Party, through them and this book, will attempt to embarrass the new Administration, particularly Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who played a leading part in the Hiss case. An original draft of the book apparently contained numerous misstatements and discrepancies and is now being completely rewritten.

[redacted]

105-20588-7

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
3 MAR 25 1953
RECORDS BRANCH
RECORDED

SECUR[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

#72

TO : Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III

DATE: April 13, 1953

FROM : Director, FBI

RECEIVED APR 16 1953 CRIMINAL DIV.

51-12-67

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
15 APR 16 1953
RECORDED
CRIM.-GEN. CRIME SEC.

SUBJECT: HARVEY HOLLISTER BUNDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

There are enclosed one Photostat ~~of a letter~~ dated December 27, 1952, from A. R. Knight, Clanton, Alabama, to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and one Photostat of a newspaper clipping from the "Union Banner" newspaper which A. R. Knight forwarded to Senator McCarthy. This material was received from the office of Senator McCarthy.

Noted GMD

The enclosed newspaper clipping states "~~Harvey~~ H. Bundy has a post in Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and with Alger Hiss' background, Bundy's son married Dean Acheson's daughter. So it may be possible that it was this influence that was brought to bear on Acheson to stand back of Hiss even after he had been indicted."

The following facts relating to Harvey H. Bundy mentioned in the newspaper clipping are furnished for your information:

The 1952-53 edition of "Who's Who in America" reports that Harvey Hollister Bundy, who appears to be identical with the Harvey H. Bundy mentioned in the clipping, was born on March 30, 1888, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was the son of McGeorge and Mary Goodhue (Hollister). He graduated from Illinois University in 1909 and received a B.B.A. Degree. In 1914 he received an LL.B. Degree from Harvard University. He married Katharine L. Putnam on April 17, 1915. His children are Harvey L., William P., McGeorge, Harriet L., and Katharine L. He was a teacher at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Massachusetts, from 1909 to 1910; a traveling companion from 1910 to 1911; Secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court from 1914 to 1915, and he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1915. He practiced law in Boston from 1915 to 1917; from 1917 to 1919 he was Assistant Counsel in the United States Food Administration. From 1919 to 1931 he practiced law in Boston and from July 1931, to March 1933, he was Assistant Secretary of State. He was a member of the law firm of

File
J.F.R

SE[redacted]

74-1333-5487 X

Choate, Hall and Stewart from 1933 to 1941. Mr. Bundy was Special Assistant to the Secretary of War from April 1941, to September 1945. Since 1945 he has been a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital. He is trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Wellesley College. "Who's Who" listed him as President of the World Peace Foundation, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross and a member of the American and Boston Bar Associations. His residence is given as 191 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. His office address is listed as 30 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

[redacted]

According to unverified information received in February 1953, Harvey H. Bundy is now Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The aforegoing is for your information and no further action will be taken by this Bureau regarding Harvey H. Bundy unless you advise to the contrary.

/Attachment

100-398328

A. R. KNIGHT
BOX 592
CLANTON, ALABAMA

Dec. 27, 1952

Senator Joseph McCarthy,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Thought you might be interested in the enclosed clipping taken from this week's issue of our weekly local paper, the Union Banner.

Yours very truly,

A R Knight

Harvey H. Bundy has a post in Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and with Alger Hiss' background, Bundy's son married Dean Acheson's daughter. So it may be possible that it was this influence that was brought to bear on Acheson to stand back of Hiss even after he had been indicted. This week's indictment of Owen Lattimore on seven counts of perjury or contempt of Congress, the sudden reversal of the Loyalty Commission in the case of John Carter Vincent, of the State Department, and friend of Lattimore finding "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty to our government, the recent suicide of Abe Fellers of U.N., who had also held a high post in our government, the unloading of Edmund Clubb, the resignation of State Department's Phil Jessup, and the uncovering of many Red agents promoted from State Department to U.N., now in the process of being fired, begin to add up to a total that Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin was not the "character assassin" that he was smeared as being, and that the McCarran Committee which went to bat on the McCarthy charges after they had been whitewashed by another Senate (Tydings) Committee, has done a most important and patriotic job.

Dear Man On The Corner—The write

1. Mr. Foley
R

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

DATE: December 15, 1953

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ALGER HISS
ESPIONAGE - R
PERJURY

On December 10, 1953, this Bureau received the following postcard:

3202 Herrick St.
Flint, Mich.
Dec. 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I read in the Flint Journal, Hiss Pension approved. Will you please look into the law that disqualifies persons from a pension who are convicted for feloney - Why should Alger Hiss be allowed a pension while Ex servicemen lose their retired pensions if they are convicted?

Respectfully,

Peter Neace

Mr. Neace has been advised that his observation did not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that this matter has been referred to the Civil Service Commission for its information.

The above is submitted for your information.

File

74-1333-5579

74

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

DATE: June 25, 1954

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to your communication dated June 23, 1954, your reference WO:WEF:am 146-200-2, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter directed to the Attorney General from the Secretary of State dated June 17, 1954, in which Mr. Dulles indicates that he has received information to the effect that Alger Hiss has been interviewed by representatives of this Bureau or the Department of Justice and requests any information of value pertaining to the Department of State obtained from such interview.

This is to advise that the files of this Bureau fail to reflect that Hiss has been interviewed concerning his own activities since he has been at Lewisburg Penitentiary; however, on December 2, 1953, he was contacted in connection with the investigation entitled "Leaman Russell Smith, with aliases, et al; Edgar Allen Moore - Victim; Crime on a Government Reservation - Assault" and furnished no information of value to this investigation. In that connection, approximately forty-six inmates of a cell block at Lewisburg Penitentiary who were in the immediate vicinity of the assault were interviewed. Amongst them was Hiss. This information is contained in the report of Special Agent George P. Gamblin dated February 9, 1954, at Philadelphia, under the afore-mentioned caption, a copy of which was furnished the Department on June 8, 1954.

It appears from the information contained in Mr. Dulles' letter that Hiss may have been interviewed within the past several months by representatives of the Department of Justice. It is suggested that you may desire to contact representatives of the Bureau of Prisons in this regard. We are interested in the results of any interviews had with Hiss by representatives of any Government agency. In the event you determine that such interviews have been conducted, it is requested that you furnish this Bureau with any information ~~of value obtained~~ in such interrogations.

146-200-2

140-0-3678

Sec. 51-16-67

#75

RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/30/55	7/29;8/22,23/55	WILLIAM A. JOHNSON bjo

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was.	ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT - 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject and her husband ALGER HISS spent the week of 8/1-8/55 on a farm in New Britain, NY. Subject still employed at Doubleday Doran Book Store, NYC and has contributed $160 a month regularly towards the running of the household. Subject and her husband plan to drive son TONY to his school in Putney, Vermont. Mrs. JOHN DeP. ALFORD had pledged $1,000 toward tuition of TONY HISS at Putney School.

- P -

DETAILS: T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 29, 1955, that ALGER HISS and his wife PRISCILLA intended to spend the week of August 1 through 8, 1955, on a farm in New Britain, New York in the township of New Lebanon.

According to T-1 the farm is owned by Mrs. JOHN ALFORD.

Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, when interviewed on December 28, 1948, by a representative of the Bureau, advised that she went to college with PRISCILLA HISS in 1921 and married PRISCILLA's brother, THOMAS FANSLER in 1924. They were divorced in 1941. She advised that she had named PRISCILLA HISS in her will as guardian of her two minor children.

File #

100-376016-52

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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3 - New York (65-15367)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
Subvers. Activ. Sec.

Mrs. ALFORD stated she was director of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island, where her husband JOHN ALFORD was a professor.

T-1, on August 22, 1955, advised that PRISCILLA HISS is still employed by the Doubleday Doran Book Store, New York City and that during April, May, June and July she had contributed $100 each month toward the expenses of her husband. T-1 advised that he had been in contact with the subject when she was on vacation at the farm in New Lebanon, New York.

The subject advised T-1 that she and her son, TONY HISS, are still being attended by psychiatrists. T-1 further advised that the subject impressed him as being "extremely nervous and tense." He also advised that during his visit with the HISSES at New Lebanon, he had an occasion to talk with TONY HISS and while he was doing so, PRISCILLA HISS acted nervous and "looked sickly," and began using "thee" and "thou" in her speech.

T-1 further advised that he had learned from the subject that she and her husband plan to go to Putney, Vermont on September 8, 1955. The purpose of this trip is to take TONY to school to start the school year.

T-2, who is in a position to furnish accurate information, advised on June 22, 1955, that Mrs. AGNES DeP. LOCKWOOD, 200 East 66th Street, New York City, had pledged $1,000 toward the tuition of TONY HISS at the Putney School.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD had made the request that she did not want the HISS family to know the source of this pledge.

The "New York Herald Tribune" for January 26, 1950, contains a photograph on page one of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS with friends; HENRY DeFOREST LOCKWOOD, III, appears in the background of the photograph and is identified as having posted security for ALGER HISS' $10,000 bail bond.

An article by JOHN CABOT SMITH, on HISS' conviction in the same issue of the "Herald Tribune" revealed that LOCKWOOD is a friend of ALGER HISS and had signed HISS' bail bond.

T-3, who was in a position to furnish accurate information, advised that Miss AGNES CARTER HULME, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, married WALDO DEMOREST LOCKWOOD on January 2, 1950. Prior to her marriage, she was associated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where ALGER HISS was employed prior to his conviction.

T-3 advised that LOCKWOOD was the son of the Chief Trust Officer of the New York Trust Company, New York City. He stated that LOCKWOOD graduated from Yale in 1944 and that at that time (1950) he was taking a graduate course at Columbia University.

He further advised that Mrs. LOCKWOOD was very close to ALGER HISS and it was the request of Mrs. LOCKWOOD and others that prompted Mr. LOCKWOOD to sign ALGER HISS' bail bond. T-3 further advised that Mrs. LOCKWOOD, as well as her husband, had been active in soliciting subscriptions to pay HISS' expenses on appeal after his conviction.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED OCT 31 1955 INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

#46

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	10/10/55	9/21;10/4/55	WILLIAM A. JOHNSON Mtd

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was	ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT - 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject and her husband on 9/8/55, drove son TONY to school in Putney, Vermont. The subject suffered an acute gall bladder attack on the trip. Subject and husband spent the weekend of 9/23/55, with friends in Connecticut.

- P -

DETAILS: On September 21, 1955, T-1, who has furnished on reliable information in the past, advised that 9/8/55 PRISCILLA HISS and her husband ALGER HISS had driven their son TONY to his school in Putney, Vermont, to begin the fall semester. T-1 advised that on the trip the subject suffered an acute gall bladder attack and it was necessary for them to spend one day extra on the trip until she recovered. T-1 advised that due to her illness she was unable to drive and ALGER HISS had to drive the car. However, according to T-1, PRISCILLA HISS is still working.

On October 4, 1955, T-1 advised that ALGER HISS

FILED

File: JTR

100-376016-53

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3-New York (65-15867)

OCT 24 1

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INDEXED

had stated on September 23, 1955, that his wife's health had improved somewhat; however, she is still ailing.

T-1 advised that PRISCILLA HISS' earnings from September 1, 1955, to September 23, 1955, amounted to $65. T-1 also advised that according to ALGER HISS his total income for this period was $152.40 and his total out go for this period was $692.58.

T-1 also advised that the subject had spent the weekend of September 23, 1955, with friends in Connecticut. He advised that he had not learned definitely with whom the subject and her husband were visiting on this weekend trip but stated that it was either with WILLIAM PRINCE, a radio actor in South Roxbury, Connecticut, or JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, owner of the Spiral Press Company in Cornwall, Connecticut.

- P -

100-376016-54, The document is a report from New York dated November 30, 1955. Pages 3 and 4 are being denied in total under (b)(7)(C) as the information reflects investigative findings concerning third parties not pertinent to the Hiss investigation. The second and third paragraphs on page 5 are being denied under (b)(1) as the info was classified under Executive Order 11652, Section (5)(B) with an indefinite date of declassification.

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	11/30/55	11/7,8,12,14,16, 19,21,22,23/55

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON HISS, was	SA WILLIAM A. JOHNSON #77	jlb

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:

Subject still resides at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, with her husband, ALGER HISS, and still employed at the Doubleday Book Shop, 436 5th Avenue, New York City. Contacts of subject set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

On November 23, 1955, New York T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the subject is still employed at the Doubleday Book Shop, 436 5th Avenue, New York City.

New York T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 19, 1955, that according to his records the subject still resides at 22 East 8th Street, New York City, with her husband, ALGER HISS.

T-2 advised that during November, 1955, the subject was contacted by the following at 22 East 8th Street, New York City:

Approved | Special Agent in Charge | Do not write in spaces below

100-376016-54

Copies made:

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3 - New York (65-15867)

Number I.F.R.

57-16-67

DEC 19 1955 M.K.

INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
Subvers. Activ. Sec.

CONFIDENTIAL

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1955 O— 344750

Addresser	Postmark Date
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 720 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	November 5, 1955
British Publications 30 East 60th Street New York 22, New York	November 14, 1955
Dr. and Mrs. MORRIS J. SHENK 2956 Hillegass Avenue Berkeley, California	November 16, 1955
United Medical Service 2 Park Avenue New York 16, New York	November 16, 1955
ELINOR FERRY 41 Claremont Avenue New York 27, New York	November 16, 1955
The Putney School Elm Lea Farm Putney, Vermont	November 16, 1955
Mrs. PHELPS SOULE 410 Park Avenue Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	November 19, 1955
The Putney School Elm Lea Farm Putney, Vermont	November 19, 1955

The Putney School has previously been identified in this investigation as the school in Putney, Vermont, presently attended by the subject's son, TONY.

Dr. MORRIS J. SHENK, who contacted the subject on November 16, 1955, has previously been identified in this investigation.

CONFIDENTIAL

65-15867

The "New York Times" of August 3, 1948, page 1, column 1, carried an article which states that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 3, 1948, described ALGER HISS as a member of the Communist "Underground" operations in Washington, D. C. in the 1930's.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" of October 8, 1955, carried an article which stated the purposes of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee would be to help mobilize public opinion in the support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties, and to render aid to victims abridgment of these liberties in politics, education and the professions.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

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